THE IDENTITY OF '*TRYPETA*' *NIGRICANS* WIEDEMANN (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE: TEPHRITINAE)

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Abstract

Trypeta nigricans Wiedemann, described from an unknown locality, is confirmed as a species of *Metasphenisca* Hendel and the Indian species *Metasphenisca bifaria* (Munro) is placed as a new synonym of it.

Introduction

Trypeta nigricans Wiedemann was described from an unknown locality (Wiedemann 1830). Bezzi (1913) suggested it might belong in *Acidia* Robineau-Desvoidy or *Aciura* Robineau-Desvoidy. Hardy (1968) examined the types (in Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna [NHMV]), provisionally referred it to the genus *Metasphenisca* Hendel and suggested a possible Afrotropical origin. This was followed by Norrbom *et al.* (1999). *Metasphenisca* is an Afrotropical-Oriental genus currently included in the tephritine tribe Tephrellini (Hancock 1990).

Through the kindness of Peter Schnal (NHMV), I have examined photographs of the lectotype female. Although both wings are damaged, sufficient remains to leave no doubt that *T. nigricans* is the same species as *Metasphenisca bifaria* (Munro), described from southern India (Munro 1947) and only known from there.

Metasphenisca nigricans (Wiedemann)

Trypeta nigricans Wiedemann, 1830: 509. (Unknown locality). *Isoconia bifaria* Munro, 1947: 111. (Coimbatore, India). **Syn. n.** *Metaspheniscus* ? *nigricans*: Hardy, 1968: 147. *Metasphenisca bifaria*: Hancock, 1990: 45.

Comments. Since its original description, the name Trypeta [or Metasphenisca] nigricans appears to have been used only in a list of names (Bezzi 1913), a catalogue of types (Hardy 1968) and a catalogue of World names (Norrbom et al. 1999). No additional specimens have been referred to it and it was not mentioned in any recent regional study or catalogue for either the Indian (e.g. Kapoor 1993, Agarwal and Sueyoshi 2005) or Afrotropical (e.g. Cogan and Munro 1980, Hancock 1990, 1991) faunas, unlike the currently used name M. bifaria. However, the Rules of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), regarding automatic departure from the Principle of Priority for unused names proposed prior to 1900, do not appear to be fully applicable, with insufficient useage of the name M. bifaria. Accordingly, M. nigricans (Wiedemann) is accepted here as the senior and valid name, with M. bifaria (Munro) placed as a new synonym.

The wing pattern of this species is distinctive (Munro 1947), particularly the size and orientation of the two elongate, posterior hyaline indentations. *Metasphenisca* species normally have 3 pairs of frontal setae but Hardy (1968) recorded 5 pairs in the types of *M. nigricans* and Munro (1947: fig. 12) showed 4 pairs in his illustration of the head of *M. bifaria*, suggesting that the number of frontal setae in this species is variable.

Distribution. Known only from southern India (Tamil Nadu).

Host plant. Pods of Barleria sp. (Acanthaceae) (Munro 1947).

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